

S/17/5/000/00/1/1/1
EC81/BI41

Fundamental Frequency of Natural Vibrations of Ring Shaped Plates
with Cylindrical Anisotropy

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$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{13} = - & \begin{vmatrix} J_0(\lambda_1) & Y_0(\lambda_1) & K_0(\lambda_1) \\ -J_1(\lambda_1) & -Y_1(\lambda_1) & -K_1(\lambda_1) \\ -J_{01}(\lambda_1, a) & -Y_{01}(\lambda_1, a) & K_{01}(\lambda_1, a) \end{vmatrix} \\ \lambda_{14} = & \begin{vmatrix} J_0(\lambda_1) & Y_0(\lambda_1) & I_0(\lambda_1) \\ -J_1(\lambda_1) & -Y_1(\lambda_1) & I_1(\lambda_1) \\ -J_{01}(\lambda_1, a) & -Y_{01}(\lambda_1, a) & I_{01}(\lambda_1, a) \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

and λ_1 is a root of the equation

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} J_0(\lambda_1) & Y_0(\lambda_1) & I_0(\lambda_1) & K_0(\lambda_1) \\ -J_1(\lambda_1) & -Y_1(\lambda_1) & I_1(\lambda_1) & -K_1(\lambda_1) \\ -J_{01}(\lambda_1, a) & -Y_{01}(\lambda_1, a) & I_{01}(\lambda_1, a) & K_{01}(\lambda_1, a) \\ (1-A_1)J_1(\lambda_1, a) & (1-A_1)Y_1(\lambda_1, a) & (1+A_1)I_1(\lambda_1, a) & (1+A_1)I_{01}(\lambda_1, a) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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E081/E101

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Here and subsequently, the notation is

$$J_{01}(\lambda_n, a) = J_0(\lambda_n a) - \frac{1 - \nu^2}{\lambda_n a} J_1(\lambda_n a)$$

$$Y_{01}(\lambda_n, a) = Y_0(\lambda_n a) - \frac{1 - \nu^2}{\lambda_n a} Y_1(\lambda_n a)$$

$$I_{01}(\lambda_n, a) = I_0(\lambda_n a) - \frac{1 - \nu^2}{\lambda_n a} I_1(\lambda_n a)$$

$$K_{01}(\lambda_n, a) = K_0(\lambda_n a) + \frac{1 - \nu^2}{\lambda_n a} K_1(\lambda_n a) \quad (r = 0)$$

where J_k, Y_k, I_k, K_k are first and second kind Bessel
functions of real and imaginary argument and ν is Poisson's
ratio ($k = 0, 1$)

$$A_n = \frac{1 - \nu}{\lambda_n^2 a^2} \quad (n = 2, 3)$$

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In the case of boundary conditions (b).

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$$W_2(r) = C_2 \left[{}_{21}J_0(\lambda_2 r) + {}_{22}Y_0(\lambda_2 r) + {}_{23}I_0(\lambda_2 r) + {}_{24}K_0(\lambda_2 r) \right] \quad (2)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} {}_{21} &= - \begin{matrix} Y_0(\lambda_2) & I_0(\lambda_2) & K_0(\lambda_2) \\ -Y_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) & I_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) & K_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) \\ -Y_{01}(\lambda_2, a) & I_{01}(\lambda_2, a) & K_{01}(\lambda_2, a) \end{matrix} \\ {}_{22} &= \begin{matrix} J_0(\lambda_2) & I_0(\lambda_2) & K_0(\lambda_2) \\ -J_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) & I_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) & K_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) \\ -J_{01}(\lambda_2, a) & I_{01}(\lambda_2, a) & K_{01}(\lambda_2, a) \end{matrix} \quad (3) \\ {}_{23} &= - \begin{matrix} J_0(\lambda_2) & Y_0(\lambda_2) & K_0(\lambda_2) \\ -J_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) & -Y_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) & K_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) \\ -J_{01}(\lambda_2, a) & -Y_{01}(\lambda_2, a) & K_{01}(\lambda_2, a) \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

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Fundamental Frequency of Natural Vibrations of Ring Shaped Plates with Cylindrical Anisotropy

$$24 = \begin{matrix} J_0(\lambda_2) & Y_0(\lambda_2) & I_0(\lambda_2) \\ -J_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) & -Y_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) & I_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) \\ -J_{01}(\lambda_2, a) & -Y_{01}(\lambda_2, a) & I_{01}(\lambda_2, a) \end{matrix} \quad (7)$$

and λ_2 is a root of the equation

$$\begin{matrix} J_0(\lambda_2) & Y_0(\lambda_2) & I_0(\lambda_2) & K_0(\lambda_2) \\ -J_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) & -Y_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) & I_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) & K_{01}(\lambda_2, 1) \\ -J_{01}(\lambda_2, a) & -Y_{01}(\lambda_2, a) & I_{01}(\lambda_2, a) & K_{01}(\lambda_2, a) \\ (1-A_2)J_1(\lambda_2 a) & (1-A_2)Y_1(\lambda_2 a) & (1+A_2)J_1(\lambda_2 a) & -(1+A_2)K_1(\lambda_2 a) \end{matrix} \quad (10)$$

According to the Bubnov-Galerkin method, C_1 and C_2 are found from the condition

$$\int_a^1 F(W_n)W_n d\lambda = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2) \quad (11)$$

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where $F(W_n)$ is the left-hand side of Eq (4) after substituting the coordinate functions $W_n(\lambda)$ ($n = 1, 2$)

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E001/E1+1

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The equation for determining is converted to the
form

$$\lambda_n^4 \frac{1}{a} W_n^2(\lambda_n) + d - \lambda_n^2(1 - D) \frac{1}{a} f_{1n}(\lambda_n) W_n(\lambda_n) +$$

$$+ 2\lambda_n(1 - D) \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{2} f_{2n}(\lambda_n) W_n(\lambda_n) - \frac{1}{a} W_n^2(\lambda_n) =$$

$$= 0 \quad (n = 1, 2) \quad (12)$$

where

$$W_n(\lambda_n) = n_1 J_0(\lambda_n) + n_2 Y_0(\lambda_n) + n_3 I_0(\lambda_n) + n_4 K_0(\lambda_n)$$

$$f_{1n}(\lambda_n) = n_1 J_0(\lambda_n) + n_2 Y_0(\lambda_n) - n_3 I_0(\lambda_n) -$$

$$- n_4 K_0(\lambda_n)$$

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E031/E141

Fundamental Frequency of Natural Vibrations of Ring Shaped Plates with Cylindrical Anisotropy

$$f_{2n}(\lambda_n) = n_1 J_1(\lambda_n) + n_2 Y_1(\lambda_n) - n_3 I_1(\lambda_n) + n_4 K_1(\lambda_n) \quad (n = 1, 2)$$

Figures 1 and 2 show the relationship between the dimensionless frequency and the relative aperture a for two boundary conditions on the outer edge of the plate: (a) clamped, and (b) hinged support. In both cases the parameter D is the ratio of the bending stiffnesses in the tangential and radial directions.

There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1959

Literature Reference:

Card 10/10 1) Lekhintskiy, S.G. Anisotropic Plates. Gostekhnizdat, 1947.

This is a complete translation.

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24549
S/179/61/000/002/017/017
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Pesennikova, N.K. and Sakharov, I. Ye. (Moscow)
TITLE: The natural fundamental vibration frequencies of sloping orthotropic spherical shells
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1961, No.2, pp.168-172

TEXT: The paper is a continuation of previous work (Ref.1: Izv. AN SSSR, OTN, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No.5; Ref.3: Izv. AN SSSR, OTN, 1957, No.5; Ref.4: Izv. AN SSSR, OTN, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No.6). The problem dealt with is the theoretical determination of the natural fundamental frequency of part of a spherical shell bounded by two parallel circles of the radii a and b ($a < b$), applying the equation of sloping orthotropic spherical shells derived in earlier work (Ref.1). It is assumed that one of the main directions of orthotropy coincides with the meridian of the shell (the coordinate α changes along the meridian). If the oscillations of the fundamental frequency are axis symmetrical, the equations can be

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The natural fundamental vibration ... S/179/61/000/002/017/017
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simplified. Utilizing the fact that the oscillations are harmonic, the sag can be determined as a function of the stresses. The basic differential equation governing the vibration is stated, together with the analytical expressions for the boundary conditions. The frequencies of vibration are found by the Bubnov-Galerkin method and are shown graphically as a function of a/b for clamped and supported external boundaries, and for various ratios of the elastic constants of the orthotropic material forming the shell. There are 6 figures and 4 references: all Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1960

Card 2/2

[illegible]

Special warning register for the vehicle of the 1st. 1978.
Surv. prot. no. 13-14. 2. 1. 1978.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektromagnitnogo oborudovaniya "Elektrostat", Rybinsk. 2. Nauchno issledovatel'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tsentr elektromagnitnogo oborudovaniya "Elektrostat", Rybinsk.

PESENSON, A.Ye.; FEDER, Ye.S.

Using computers for the design of welding transformers.
Avtom.svar. 18 no.11:38-39 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
elektrosvarochnogo oborudovaniya. Submitted January 26,
1965.

89716

34.25/60/000/0.2/0.2/01-
A161/A030

1.5400

AUTHOR: Pesenson, A Ye; Ryakin, A.L.

TITLE: Rectifier for Gas Shielded Welding of Thin-Wall Work

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka. 1960, No. 12, pp. 79 - 83

TEXT: The described BCF-70 (VSSG-70) welding rectifier (photo, Fig. 4) with a saturable choke permits adjustment of the welding current over a wide range and a gradual drop of current during the filling of the weld crater. The gradual current drop is produced by variation of the choke inductance through variation of current in the control winding. The design is illustrated in the circuit diagram (Fig. 1). The rectifier consists of a three-phase step-down transformer TC (TS); saturation choke ΔH (DN) with an arrangement for crater filling and welding current control; an oscillator for arc excitation without contact between the electrode and the workpiece; controls: a rectifying power unit consisting of two $\backslash$ parallel connected ABC-400-125-C (AVS-400-125-S) columns joined into a three-phase rectifying bridge circuit (six arms with two plates in series on each). The columns are from 100 x 400 mm selenium plates on aluminum base, produced by "thallium process" (talliyevaya tekhnologiya), with 26 volts permissible reverse

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Rectifier for Gas-Shielded Welding of Thin-Wall Work

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voltage per one plate. The step-down transformer has 5.70 kva capacity and 50 volts secondary line voltage, which ensures 65 volts no-load voltage on the direct current side. The three-phase saturation choke has alternating current windings, a control winding, and a positive feedback winding that is connected in series into the D.C. circuit. The choke has two current adjustment ranges, corresponding to the series and parallel connection of the A.C. coils. Welding current is controlled smoothly within each range by changing the magnetizing current in the choke control winding. The current in the control winding is regulated by the crater filling arrangement (Y3K in Fig. 1), consisting of two germanium junction triodes of П-4 (P-4) type used as adjustable resistors, an auxiliary transformer, a potentiometer (П); two selenium valves (B1 and B2), a capacitor block (C1-C5), and four active resistors ($R_1 = 2,000 \text{ ohm}$, $R_2 = R_3 = 200 \text{ ohm}$, and $R_4 = 0.05 \text{ ohm}$). Two parallel-connected triodes are joined with the common emitter. The voltage regulated by the potentiometer and received from the auxiliary transformer is rectified by the selenium valves (B2) and fed as input voltage between the triode base and the emitter. The output signal is removed from the collector-emitter stretch. The control winding (OY) of the saturation choke is connected into the output signal circuit. The shift current value in the triode base at closed contacts (7 and 8) is changed by the potentiometer, this causes stronger changes in the collector circuit, and an amplified input signal comes to the load (OY).

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Rectifier for Gas-Shielded Welding of Thin-Wall Work

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A161/AQ30

winding). The current in the control winding of the saturation choke is controlled in this way, and with it the welding current. A drop in the welding current with preset rate is produced by reducing current in the control winding. The circuit must be interrupted in the points (7) - (8) in the triodes base to start the crater filling system; the capacitors block will begin discharging through the triodes base circuit, and the current drop time will depend on the time constant of the RC circuit. The discharging time is regulated by adjusting the capacity of the capacitors range by tumblers (BK1-BK4). The arc excited by means of the oscillator, and the output circuit of the oscillator (air transformer TP) is connected in series with the welding circuit. This eliminates the necessity of a special protection choke to protect the other system elements from high frequency current. The selenium block and the saturation choke are protected by the capacitor C_5 and the resistor R_5 . The oscillator is switched on by closing the contacts (9) and (10) in the primary winding circuit of the oscillator transformer. Normal arc excitation and stable welding is obtained with about 2 amperes current, and the oscillator is switched off during the welding process. An arc oscillogram is shown (Fig. 3). The technical data of the VSSG-70 welding rectifier are: primary voltage - 220 or 380 volts; no-load voltage - 65 volts; nominal secondary voltage - 12 volts; nominal welding current - 70 amperes; welding current ad-

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Rectifier for Gas-Shielded Welding of Thin-Wall Work

A161/A030

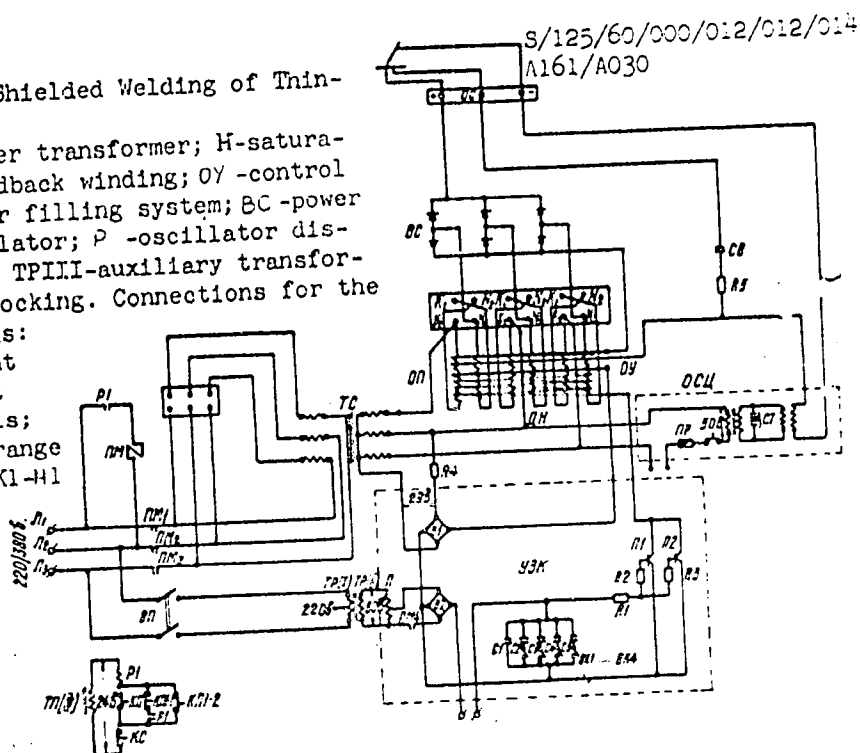
Justment ranges: low current - 2-22 amp, strong current - 7-85 amps; crater filling time - 1.5-16 sec; outer dimensions - 930 x 764 x 462 mm; total weight 200 kg. The first trial lot of these rectifiers is under test in practical work conditions. There are 5 figures and 2 references of which 1 is Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIESO

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1960

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Rectifier for Gas-Shielded Welding of Thin-Wall Work
 Figure 1: TC - power transformer; H-saturation choke; OC-feedback winding; OY - control winding; Y3K-crater filling system; BC - power rectifier; OC-oscillator; P - oscillator discharges; TPI, TPII, TPIII-auxiliary transformer windings; -blocking. Connections for the A.C. choke windings:
 for the low-current range - to connect the K1-K2 terminals;
 for high current range - to connect the K1-H1 and K1-H2 terminals.



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Rectifier for Gas-Shielded Welding of Thin-Wall Work

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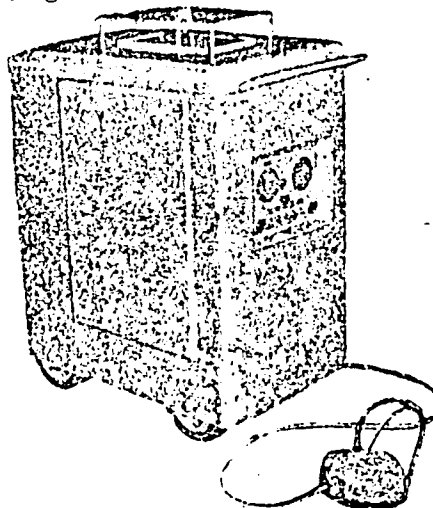
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Figure 2:

Welding current drop during crater filling.
Capacitors capacity 1920 microfarad;
current drop time 16.3 sec.

Figure 4:

The VSSG-70 rectifier



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Rectifier for Gas-Shielded Welding of Thin-Wall Work

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Figure 5:

Outer characteristics; _____ parallel
connection of the A.C. choke windings,
- - - - - series connection.

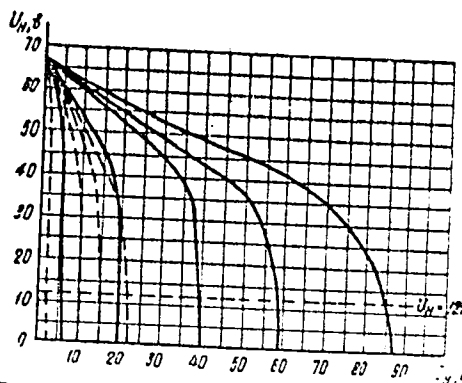


Рис. 5. Внешние характеристики сварочного выпрямителя типа ВССГ-70
_____ параллельное соединение обмоток переменного тока дросселя; - - - - - последовательное соединение обмоток переменного тока дросселя.

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ACC NR: AR6035109

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/008/E026/E026

AUTHOR: Pesenson, A. Ye.; Rivkin, A. L.; Steykunas, R. I.; Chistyakov, A. I.

TITLE: Low-current welding rectifier

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 8E165

REF SOURCE: Sb. Svarochn. vypryamiteli. Vil'nyus, 1965, 121-126

TOPIC TAGS: welding electrode, welding equipment, rectifier, welding rectifier /VSKG-30 welding rectifier

ABSTRACT: A description is given of the VSKG-30 low amperage welding rectifier, which was developed and produced at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electric Welding Equipment (UNIIESO) together with the Vilnius Branch. It is intended for use in welding of thin-walled parts in an Ar or He medium with a tungsten electrode. The rectifier consists of a step-down transformer, a saturation choke coil with an attachment for welding a crater and controlling the welding current, an oscillator for arc excitation, an Si-rectifying unit, and start-controlling, measuring, and protecting units. With a 30% duty cycle the rectifier is designed for

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UDC: 621.791.75.037

ACC NR: AR6035109

welding currents up to 30 amp with control limits of 1—32 amp; the time for welding a crater can be set within 1—6 sec. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. R. Sychev. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 13/

Card 2/2

1. PESHENSON, I., Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. Sewerage
7. Precision method of determining the coefficient of irregularity of drainage in the city sewer system. Zhil. -ko. khoz. 2, No. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

FEDOROV, N.F.; SHIFRIN, S.M.; SHIGORIN, G.G.; RESENSEN, I.B.; MORGENSHTERN,
V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; KAPLAN, M.Ya., red. izd-va;
PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Sewerage systems and structures; planning and design] Kanalizatsionnye
seti i sooruzhenia; proektirovanie i raschet. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo
lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 314 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Sewerage)

AGRONIK, Ye.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELOV, A.N., dotsent; GLADKOV, A.M.,
inzh.; GLUSKIN, S.A., inzh.; IVANOV, L.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.
nauk; LIPKIN, Ye.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKIFOROV, G.H., dotsent,
kand.tekhn.nauk; PESENSON, I.B., inzh.; PREGER, Ye.A., dotsent,
kand.tekhn.nauk; PYATOV, Ya.N., inzh.; ROKHCHIN, Ye.Z., inzh.;
FEDOROV, N.F., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHVARTS, R.B., inzh.;
SHIGOREIN, G.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SHIFRIN, S.M., prof.,
doktor tekhn.nauk; ROTENBERG, A.S., red.izd-va; VORONETSKAYA,
L.V., tekhn.red.

[Water-supply and sewerage manual] Spravochnik po vodosnabzheniiu
i kanalizatsii. Pod red. N.F.Fedorova. Izd.2., ispr. i dop.
Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam,
1960. 420 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1: Moscow. Vodokanalproyekt. Leningradskoye otdeleniye.
(Water-supply engineering) (Sewerage)

PERKINSON, I.B.

~~Some characteristics in planning pumping stations according to~~
new norms and technical specifications. Vod. 1 san. tekhn. no.3
9-10 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Pumping stations)

YEVILEVICH, Abram Zakharovich; PESEASON, I.B., nauchn. red.

[Sewage sludge; removal, processing, utilization] Osad-
ki stochnykh vod; udalenie, obrabotka, ispol'zovanie.
Leningrad, Stroiizdat, 1965. 323 p. (MIRA 18:12)

A.C.S.

Equipment & Apparatus

Crucible kryptol furnace. G. Ya. Pashunov. *Zashch. Stek. 9* [11-12] 1343-47 (1980); *Khim. Referat. Zhur. 4* [5] 89 (1941).—A kryptol furnace constructed by P. is described. It has many advantages over the vertical tubular furnaces. The assembly and the operational data of the furnace are given. A temperature of 1600° is attainable in this furnace. M 110

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

24

A kryptol electric resistor furnace free from carbonaceous gases in the working space. G. Ya. Pesenson, Zvezdnyy Lab. 11, 4007 (1946). The working space of the furnace (6 kw., 60 v.) is a double-walled muffle made of refractory material. The space between the 2 walls is connected by means of a pipe with an evacuating pump. The carbonaceous gases penetrating through the 1st outer wall of the muffle from the incandescent kryptol are removed by the pump before they penetrate into the inner or working space. A decrease in pressure to only 5-10 mm. of Hg below atm. pressure is required to withdraw the gases from the space between the 2 walls. The more uniform heating of the work space is an added advantage of this furnace. The low-resistance Fe terminals in the kryptol space are sepd. from the zone of max. heating by a thick layer of kryptol. A max. temp. of 1550° is obtained. (Kryptol = SiC + graphite + clay). W. R. Henn.

ASD 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1946-1947

1948-1949

1950-1951

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Milecinovic, J. Problems of the new agricultural production in the
region. p. 1.
JULIOP INDEBA, General Vol. 1, p. 1, Nov. 1964.

GO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (GML, LC, Vol. 1, p. 1, Oct. 1964,
Encl.

DZONOVA, M.; PESKVA, O.; VARADINOVA, V.

Contribution to the method in the quantitative determination
of copper for the mass analyses in vegetable materials.
Zemljiste biljka 11 no.1/3:593-594 '62

1. Zemjodelsko-sumarski fakultet, Skopje.

PE-HAKOV G

Bulgaria/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63594

Author: Peshakov, G.

Institution: None

Title: Production of Inoculum from Pure Yeast Culture and Its Correct Addition to Wort and Fruit Pulp

Original
Periodical: Proizvodstvo na kvas ot selektsionirani drozhdi i pravilno zasyavane na m"stta i plodovite kashi. Lozarstvo i vinarstvo, 1955, 4, No 4, 224-226; Bulgarian

Abstract: Description of the advantages of pure cultures of yeast. Computation of the required amounts of inoculum and description of a method for its production: sterilization of wort at a boil for 20-30 minutes, addition of culture, addition of sulfitized wort after 24-36 hours to permit adaptation of yeast to SO₂. After resumption of fermentation sulfitized wort is put in. A description is given of industrial production of large amounts of yeast inoculum.

Card 1/1

BULGARIA/Soil Science - Biology of Soils.

J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67930

Author : Raduchev, St.L., Peshakov, G.

Inst : -

Title : The Study of Microflora of Vineyard Soils in Bulgaria.

Orig Pub : Loazstvo i vinanstvo, 1957, 6, No 3, 19-27.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 31 -

PESHAKOV, G.

Effect of fertilizers on the activity of microbiological processes
in the soil of vineyards. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.biol. no.5:787-790 S-O
'62. (MIPA 15:10)

1. Central Research Institute, Plevna, Bulgaria.
(GRAPES--FERTILIZERS AND MANURES) (SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS)

— BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13447.

Author : Peshakov, G. Khr.; Tsankova, St. K.

Inst : Not given.

Title : New Yeast Strains in Northern Bulgaria.

Orig Pub: Nauchni tr. Nauchno-issled. in-t lozarstvo i vin-
arstvo- Plevan, 1957, 1, 227-247.

Abstract: It was established that new yeast strains isolated from the surface of ripe grapes from the largest vineyard regions of Northern Bulgaria belong to *Sacharomyces vini* Meyen 1939(9). In laboratory and production tests, almost all of the new strains of yeast indicated valuable qualities which are not inferior to the qualities of the Spanish strain Rioja Tempranila introduced in Bulgaria, and which

Card 1/2

117

PESHANSKIY, I. S.

"Physical and Mechanical Properties of Arctic Ice and Methods of Research,"
paper presented at Arctic Sea Ice Conf. Feb. 1958.

Eval: B 3,105,353, 23 May 58

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N., prof.; PESHAT, V.F., inzh.

Studying air distribution arrangements on metalworking machines. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 2 no.10:161-168
0 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut i Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR. 2. Chlen AN USSR (for Kozhevnikov). Rekomendovano kafedroy avtomatizatsii metallurgicheskogo oborudovaniya Dnepropetrovskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta.
(Metalworking machinery) (Compressed air)

S/148/60/000/006/016/JA
A161/A030

AUTHORS: Kozhevnikov, S.N.; Peshat, V.F.

TITLE: The Determination of the Air Temperature in the Pneumatic Systems of Metallurgical Machines

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960, No. 6, pp. 193 - 195

TEXT: The actual thermodynamic processes in the cylinders of high-speed pneumatic machines were investigated by measurements of rapid temperature changes with thermocouples and resistance thermometers. A small-size pickup for temperature and pressure measurements (Fig. 1) and an amplifying system were developed at the institut chernoy metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Iron Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR). Instantaneous stresses in the differential thermocouple were recorded by a moving coil oscillograph after amplification. The oscillogram (Fig. 2) was recorded in the chambers of an electro-pneumatic distributor 3/4" in diameter of the KOT3 (YuTZ) Plant. make. The lag of the thermocouple at rapid temperature changes was determined by experiments. The lag constant was different in the air of the laboratory room and in the air distribu-

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S/148/60/000/006/016/XX
A161/A030

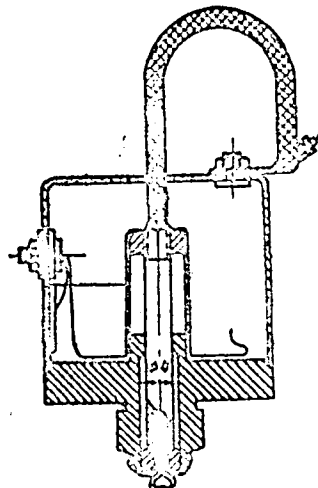
The Determination of the Air Temperature in the Pneumatic Systems of Metallurgical Machines

tor chamber (3 times lower in the distributor chamber). There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut chernoy metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Iron Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1959

Figure 1: Pickup for the measurement of temperature and pressure.

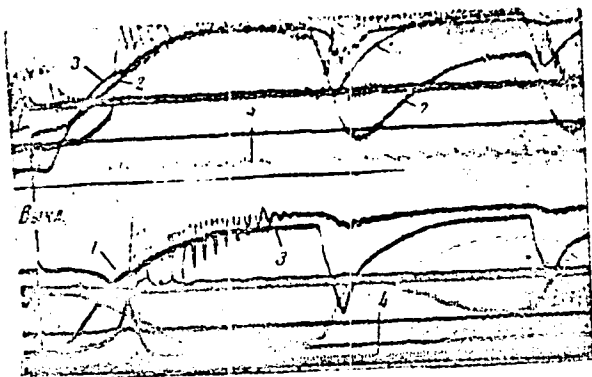


Card 2/5

S/148/60/000/006/016/XX
A161/A030

The Determination of the Air Temperature in the Pneumatic Systems of Metallurgical Machines

Figure 2: 1 - Temperature recorded with the use of an amplifier and a vibroconverter; 2 - same, with direct connection; 3 - pressure; 4 - 50 cycle time marker.



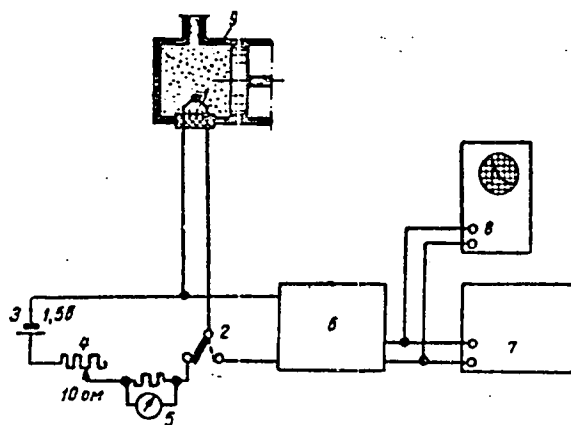
Card 3/5

S/148/60/000/006/016/016/XX
A161/A030

The Determination of the Air Temperature in the Pneumatic Systems of Metallurgical Machines

Figure 3: The system used for determination of the thermocouple lag constant.

- 1 - thermocouple; 2 - switch; 3 - battery;
- 4 - rheostat; 5 - ammeter;
- 6 - amplifier; 7 - moving coil oscillograph;
- 8 - cathode oscillograph;
- 9 - pneumatic chamber.

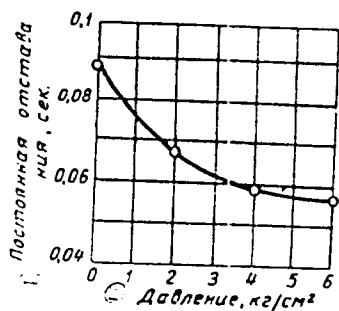


Card 4/5

S/148/60/000/006/016/014/111
A161/A030

The Determination of the Air Temperature in the Pneumatic Systems of Metallurgical Machines

Figure 4: Dependence of the thermocouple lag constant on the air pressure in the chamber. 1 - the constant variations in sec; 2 - the pressure variations from zero to 6 kg/cm².



Card 5/5

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; PESHAT, V.F., inzh.

Dynamics of an ingot buggy with rope drive. Trudy Inst.chern.
met. AN URSR 16:26-36 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Kozhevnikov).
(Industrial power trucks)
(Transients (Dynamics))

~~PESHAT, V.R., inzh.~~

Hydraulic resistance of electropneumatic distributors. Trudy
Inst.chern.met. AN URSR 16:161-164 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Pneumatic control)

10084-07 (A) (d)/ENT(m)/ENT(v)/ENT(k)/ENT(h)/ENT(l) IN/OD
ACC NR: AT6031188 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0275/0284

AUTHOR: Peshat, V. F.

ORG: None

TITLE: Dynamics of an electropneumatic distributor

SOURCE: Teoriya mashin-avtomatov i pnevmo-gidroprivodov (Theory of automatic machinery and pneumatic and hydraulic drives); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 275-284

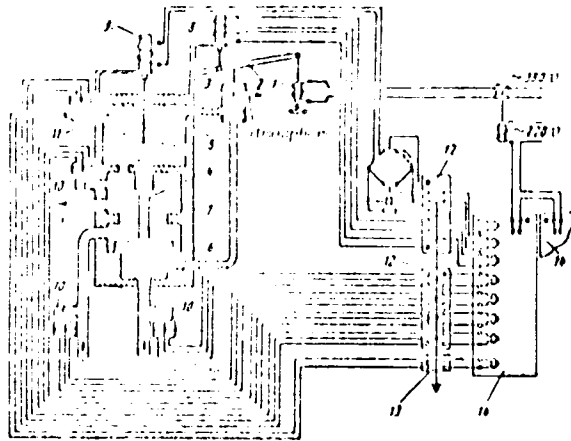
TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic control system, valve, automatic pneumatic control

ABSTRACT: The author considers the electropneumatic distributor shown in the figure. When voltage is fed to coil 1 of the electromagnet, electropneumatic valve 3 is lowered which bleeds the air from cylinder 5 into the atmosphere thus raising distributor valve 4. The distributor valve is lowered when voltage to the magnet coil is cut off. The working cycle of the distributor consists of two phases. A method is proposed for determining the duration of each phase and the effect of various parameters on the operation of the distributor is experimentally determined for given conditions. It is shown that individual parameters have no noticeable effect on downward motion of the valve. The piston stops as the valve moves upward and the pressure rises in the cylinder due to the entrance of air from the main line after which the valve continues to rise to its final position. The results indicate that the use of weak valve springs in some distributors is merely a consequence of convenience in valve assembly. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 15 formulas.

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L 10285-67

ACC NR: AT6031188



Electropneumatic distributor and test circuit: 1--magnet coil; 2--rocker arm; 3--electromagnetic valve; 4--distributor valve; 5--valve cylinder; 6--chamber connected to main line; 7--chamber connected with the atmosphere; 8--valve motion pickup for electropneumatic valve; 9--distributor valve motion indicator; 10--air pressure gauge; 11--air pressure and temperature gauge; 12--strain gauge amplifier; 13--amplifier with vibration transducer; 14--oscillograph

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 12Jan66/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

ZVYAGINTSEV, O.Ya.; SHUECHKINA, Ye.F.; PESHCHEVITSKIY, B.I.

Cis effect in complex platinum (IV) compounds. Zhur. neorg.
khim. 19 no.5:1033-1037 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova
AN SSSR i Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

KAZAKOV, V.F.; MATVEYEVA, A.I.; YERENBURG, A.M.; PESHCHEVITSKIY, B.I.

Kinetics of the reduction of complex gold (III) chlorides with
oxalate in an aqueous solution. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.5:
1038-1044 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 2138-66

ACC NR: AP5026986

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/164/005/1044/1045

AUTHOR: Artyukhin, P. I.; Gil'bert, E. N.; Peshchevitskiy, B. I.; Pronin, V. A.; Nikolayev, A. V. (Corresponding member AN SSSR) 5
B

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Ozbirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the extracting properties of 2,2'-dichlorodiethyl ether (Chlorex)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 5, 1965, 1044-1045

TOPIC TAGS: extraction, separation, ion

ABSTRACT: In the course of searching for new extracting agents, it appeared profitable to investigate the properties of 2,2'-dichlorodiethyl ether (Chlorex). It was expected to behave differently from diethyl ether, because of the presence of two chlorine atoms in the molecule. It was found to extract Sb(V) and Fe(III) well, Sn(IV), Te(IV), In(III) slightly, and Zn(II), Cu(II), Co(II), Mn(II), Cr(III), As(V), and Ag(I) practically not at all. The partition coefficients are given in tabular form. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure. [VS]

SUB CODE: OC, GC / SUBM DATE: 10Apr65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/
ATD PRESS: 4/13

Cord 1/1 *dy*

UDC: 542.61

KADACH, V.I.; YEREMENKO, G.M.; PESHOCHENITSKIY, D.L.

direction of oxidation-reduction reactions involving ar. (201, 1 n.
kin. 3 kat. 6 no. 4: 728-730) (1965. (1965) 18:9)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

ARTYUKHIN, P.I.; GIL'BERG, E.N.; PESKHOVITCHIY, B.I.; PRUDIN, V.A.;
NIKOLAYEV, A.V.

Extractive properties of β - β' -dichlorodiphenyl ether (chlorox).
Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.5:1044-1045 O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nikolayev).

PESHCHEVITSKIY, B.I.; SHUL'MAN, V.M.

Oxidation potentials of pure oxidized forms and the applicability
range of a platinum indicator electrode. Dokl.AN SSSR 144,
no.2:395-397 My '62. (MIRA 15.5)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Grinbergom.
(Oxidation--Reduction reaction) (Electromotive force)

PESHCHEVITSKIY, B.I.

Studying the process of the formation of the tricarbamate complex of uranyl. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.9:56-62 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Uranyl) (Carbamic acid)

PESHCHEVITSKIY, B.I.; KAZAKOV, V.P.

Compensation effect and the kinetic scale of trans-effect in complex compounds of platinum. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser.khim.nauk no.2: 20-28 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

BURSHTEYN, A.I.; PESHCHEVITSKIY, B.I.; SHAM, S.P.

Compensation effect and the true activation energies of
some chemical processes. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.4:852-854
D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii i Institut khimicheskoy
kinetiki i gorennya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Pred-
stavleno akademikom S.S. Medvedevym.

KAZAKOV, V.I., PISHCHEVITSKIY, B.I., YERENKOV, A.M.

Compensation effect in the kinetics of actinide reactions.
Radiokhimiya 6 no.3:291-298 1964. (MIRA 12:1)

PESHCHNEVITSKIY, B.I.; ANOSHIN, G.N.; YERENBURG, A.M.

Chemical forms of gold in sea water. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.4:315-317
Je '65. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR i Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Submitted January 8, 1965.

S 18- 1/102/006 005-021
A051/A120

AUTHORS: Zil'berman, Ye. I., Feodorovskiy, B. I.
TITLE: The production, composition and certain properties of uranyl
diethylenetriamine complexes
PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 4, 1967, p. 1767-1777

TEXT: The article deals with a description of a method for producing salts of the general formula $M^{n+} \cdot n \text{Car}^-$, where M^{n+} is the cation of alkaline or alkaline-earth metal, and Car^- is the diethylenetriamine and Car is the diethylenetriamethiolate ions. The properties of these salts are discussed. In addition, the uranyl tri-carbamate, diethylenetriamine, calcium, cerium, barium and ammonium were produced in the form of the external sphere of the complex. The properties of the uranyl and cerium diethylenetriamine derivatives of uranyl have been characterized. During the experiment, the electrophoretic mobility was measured on an apparatus consisting of a glass electrode, a glass tube and a clear indicator of equilibrium. The conductance of the solution was measured by a two-arm ϕ -K-M bridge. The method of analysis of the total con-

Card 100

[illegible]

1999

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

They described the structure of the complexes and their stability in aqueous solutions and the interaction of the complexes with a number of the corresponding cations. In the case of the uranyl complex with SO_4^{2-} and the ammonium derivative the substituted uranyl-uranyl oxides is obtained. When heating to 110°C a darkening of the color and loss of weight was observed. The complexes in moist atmosphere the salts regained their initial properties when points of the presence of crystallization water in the complexes. A good agreement of experimental and calculated values was observed. The uranyl complexes are found to have a high internal stability. All the forms reported appear to be stable in water, the "aging" effect is observed, however, with some are shown. A drop in the solubility is noted at an increase in the radius of the coordination of the external sphere (first solution in water). The complexes obtained are stable in many organic solvents and can be recrystallized from the latter. The organic solvents follow the sequence of solubility: ketones $\approx$ alcohols $\approx$ esters $\approx$ chloro derivatives $\approx$ ethers $\approx$ aromatic hydrocarbons, whereas the latter two classes can only dissolve uranyl dicarboxylates. Aqueous solutions of uranyl carboxylates are decomposed by acids, alkalis and acid solutions. In an acid medium the stability depends to a great extent on the pH of the solution and a noticeable change in

Card 2A

PESHCHEVITSKIY, B.I.; PTITSYN, B.V.; LESKOVA, N.M.

Hydrolysis of chloroplatinite ion. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 11:
143-145 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.

PESHCHENITSKIY, B.I.; KAZAKOV, V.I.

Mechanism of the formation of potential on a platinum electrode in the reduction of gold by sulfite. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.9:66-70 '62. (MIRA 1962)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

PESHCHEVITSKIY, B.I.; KAZAKOV, V.P.; SHUL'MAN, V.M.

On the thermodynamics and kinetics of trans-effect. Izv. SO AN
SSSR no.3 Ser. khim. nauk no.1:65-69 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.

(Platinum compounds) (Isomerization)

ZVYAGINTSEV, O.Ye., red.; PTITSYN, B.V., red.; SHUL'MAN, V.M., red.; PESHCHEVITSKIY, B.I., red.; ZAYTSEVA, I.P., red.; OVCHINNIKOVA, T.K., tekhn. red.

[Problems in the analysis of noble metals; proceedings of the Fifth All-Union Conference on the Analysis of Noble Metals] Voprosy analiza blagorodnykh metallovo; trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po analizu blagorodnykh metallovo. 5th. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd-niya AN SSSR, 1963. 100 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po analizu blagorodnykh metallovo. 5th.

KAZAKOV, V.P.; LAPSHIN, A.I.; PESHCHIVITSKIY, B.I.

Oxidation-reduction potential of a thiourea complex of
gold. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.5:1299-1300 My '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

FESHCHEVITSKIY, B.I.; KAZAKOV, V.P.

Compensation effect and kinetic scale of the transeffect in
platinum complexes. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.1:250-251 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.
(Platinum compounds) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

PESHCHEVITSKIY, B.I.; KAZAKOV, V.P.; YERENBURG, A.M.

Electrochemical potentials of the bromide complexes of gold.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.4:853-859 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Gold bromide--Electric properties) (Potentiometric analysis)

KAZAKOV, V.P.; PESHCHEVITSKIY, B.I.

Equivalence of the bonds in PtCl_4 . Radiokhimiya 4
no.4:509-510 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Platinum chloride) (Chemical bonds)

BEZZUBENKO, A.A.; PESHCHENITSKIY, B.I.

Problem of the existence of a trivalent aquoion of gold. Izv.
Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.8:62-67 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR, Novosibirsk.

(Gold) (Complex ions)

PESHCHEVITSKIY, B.I., KADAKOV, V.P.

Compensation of the complex of the...
knim 8 no. 1240-1231 D. 11. MIRA...

L 05203-67 EMP(j)/EMP(m)/EMP(t)/EMI IJP(c) RM/JD/JC

ACC NR: AP7000760

SOURCE CODE: UR 0269/66/000/001/0016/0024

AUTHOR: Ial'chikov, G. D. and Peshchevitskiy, E. I.

37
B

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR, Novosibirsk (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Reaction capacity and the structure of substances. Method of spatial matrices

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1966, 16-24

TOPIC TAGS: chemical reaction, chemical reaction kinetics

ABSTRACT: The vast amount of factual data obtained in the study of the reaction capability of different chemical compounds requires an appropriate mathematical apparatus for its description. This discrete nature of the data on the reaction capability makes it urgent to solve the following two interrelated tasks 1) representation of the entire multiplicity of reactions in a certain ordered and unified system; 2) finding general quantitative regularities between the reaction capability and the structure of substances in this unified system. The purpose of the work was to attempt a solution of these interrelated tasks on the example of the substitution and exchange reaction kinetics in complex compounds of platinum. Since the number of chemical reactions is large, a corresponding mathematical apparatus, group theory, numbers theory and matrix computation, can be suitable for describing the entire

Card 1/2

L 05203-51

ACC NR: AP7000760

multitude of reactions. Recently, attempts are being made to use group theory to determine the number of isomeric forms in complex compounds and matrix regularities to describe thermodynamic laws and the nomenclatures of chemical compounds. Orig. art. has 4 figures, 3 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS: 37,177]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 15Jan65 / ORIG REF: 015 OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 *gh*

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; PESHAT, V.F.

Investigating the work of electropneumatic distributors by means of
an electron modeling system. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.
no.2:178-183 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Metallurgical plants--Equipment and supplies)
(Electron analog computers)

PESHEK

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses.

Z-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 384

Author : Peshek

Inst :

Title : Cultivation of the Influenza Virus on an Isolated
Chorioantoic Membrane and the Application of this Method
in Laboratory Practice.

Orig Pub : Ceslisl. epidemiol., mikrobiol. imunol., 1956, 5, No 2,
68-74.

Abst : The membranes of 11 to 12-day old chicken embryos were
washed with a physiological solution, sterilized, cut
into pieces 1 cm² in size and placed in test tubes con-
taining Tyrod medium with 0.002% red phenol, 100 units
of penicillin, and 0.1 mg of streptomycin per 1 ml, to
which the virus was added. According to data of RGA,
the virus easily propagated in such cultures. Ten pas-
sages of strain PR8 were carried out. The membranes

Card 1/2

PESZHANSKIY, IVAN STEFANOVICH

B/L
621.12
.p4

Stikhiya l'da (Element of ice) Moskva, Morskoy Transport, 1957.

115 p. illus., diags., map.

FESHCHANSKAYA, F.

Moving Pictures - Kiev-Sviatoshin District

Heart to heart talk., Kinomekhanik, no. 10, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 195~~6~~², Unclassified.

BAUER, Frantisek [Bauer, Frantisek], dots., inzh.doktor; MAREK, Yindrzhikh [Marek, Jindrich], doktor yestestv. nauk; KNIKHAL, Vladimir [Knichal, Vladimir], prof., doktor, retsenzent; LEEDUSKA, Yaroslav [Lebduska, Jaroslav], inzh., retsenzent; PESHEK, Rudolf [Peseck, Rudolf], prof., inzh.doktor, nauchnyy red.

[Isentropic gas-flow; tables and Correction Nomograms] Izen-tropicheskoe tochenie gazov; tablitsy i popravochnye nomogrammy. Izd-vo Chekhoslovatskoi Akad. nauk, 1961. 643 p. (MIRA 15:2)

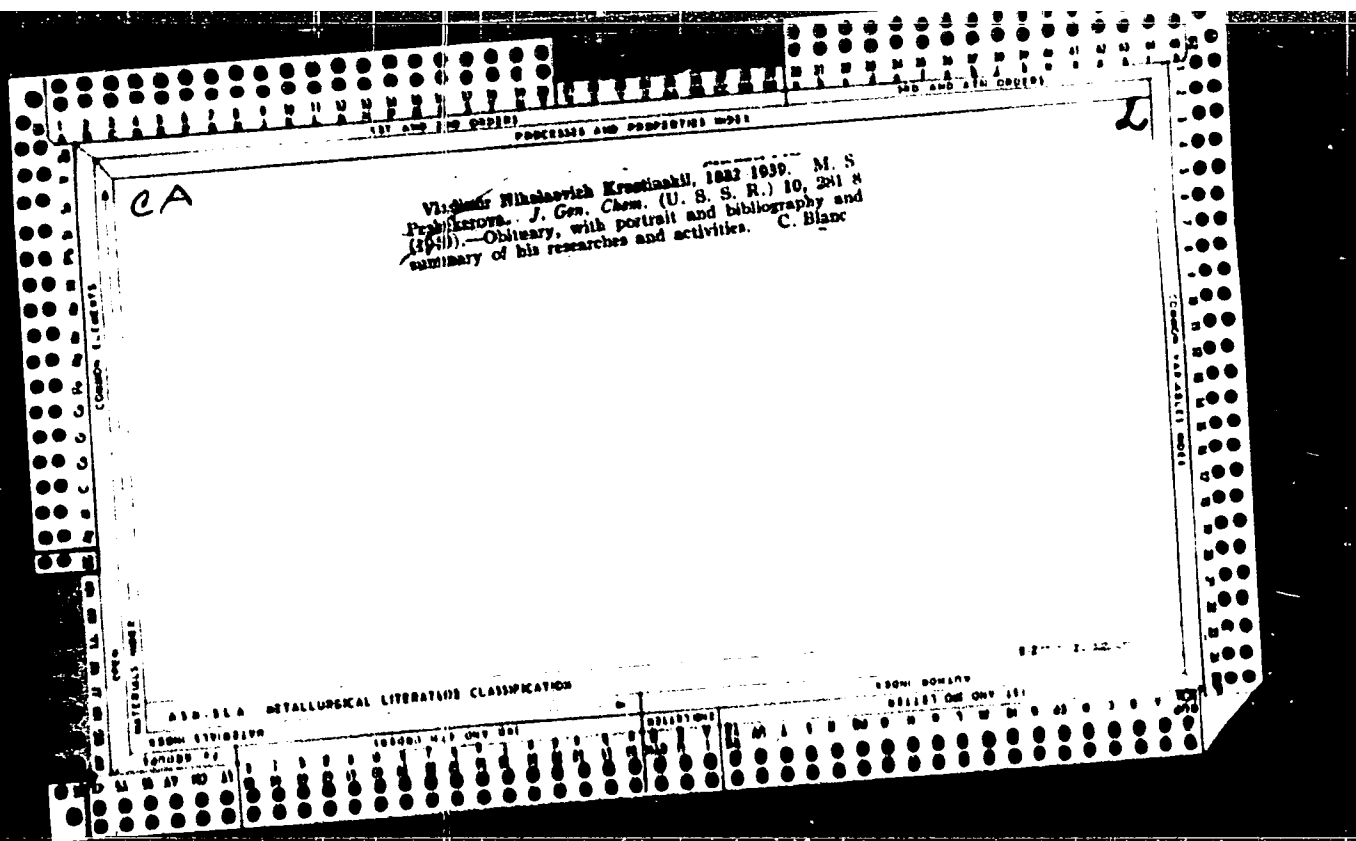
1. Issledovatel'skiy institut matematicheskikh mashin, Prague (for Marek). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Chekhoslovatskoy akademii nauk (for Peshek).

(Gas dynamics)

PESHLEYEROVA, M. S.

"Vladimir Nikolayevich Krestinskiy" (8 April 1882 - 22 October 1939), Zhur. Doshch. Krim, 10, No 3, 1940.

Report U-1526, 24 Oct 52.



KORYAZHNOV, V.P., professor; PASHCHEROVA, O.I., starshiy laborant.

R.M. IAmshchikov's method of trichinelloscopy. Veterinariia 31 no.3:
64 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:2)

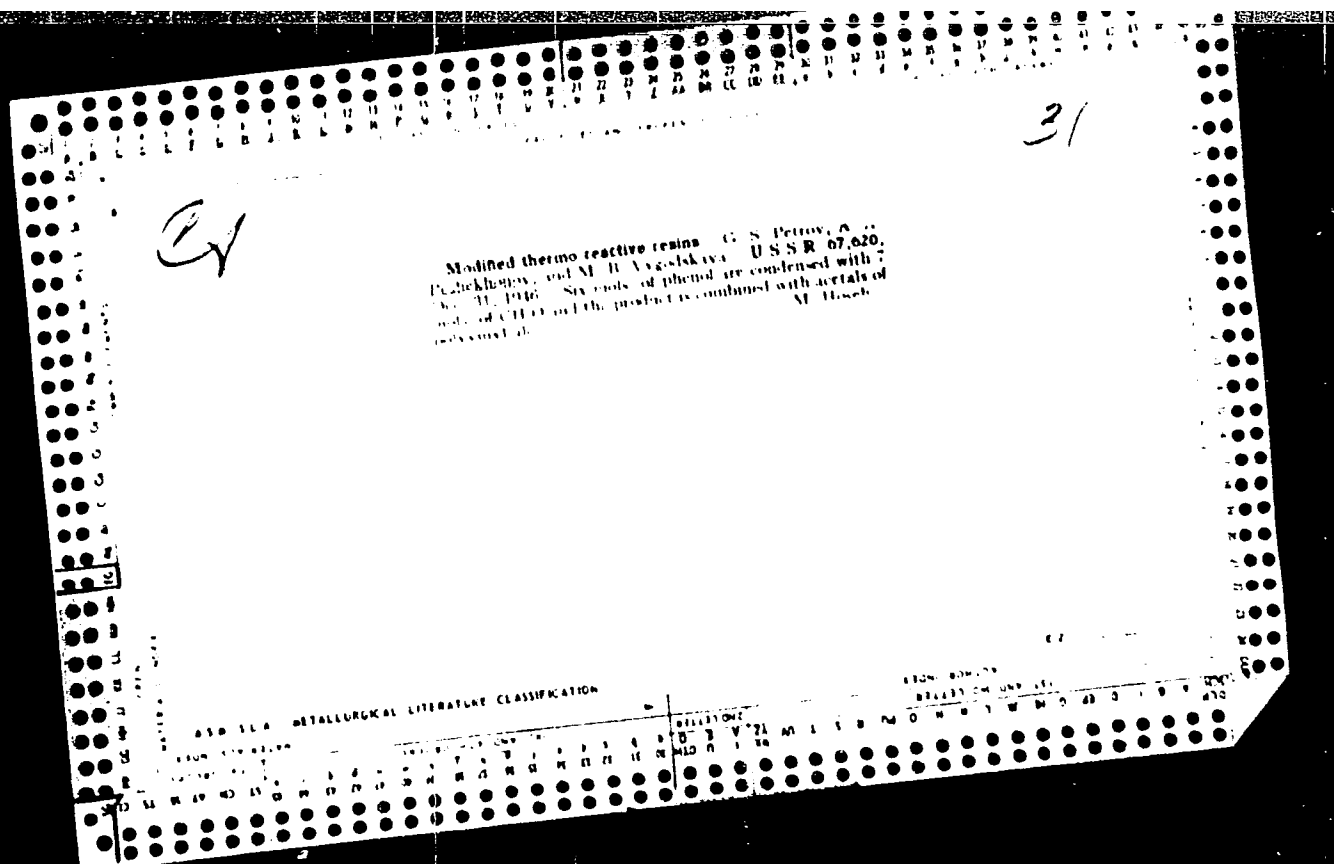
1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.

CH

Improvement of porous castings. A. A. Dyshchikov. *Latvian Pat. No. 4, 11, 17 (1948). Chem. Zvezd. 1938, 11, 4319.* The best results were obtained by impregnating with lacquer no. 17-K-2ES. For the prepn. of the lacquer resin 100 parts phenol, 120 parts HC110 (30%) and 1 part Zn acetate were heated in vacuo 1.5-6 hrs. at 0.5 atm. until the sol. layer remained up and a resin of d 1.345-1.155 had formed. The resin was also dried in vacuo (500-600 mm) at 70-80°. The final resin had d 1.20-1.22, free phenol up to 15%, moisture 5-6%. The filler, kaolin, was passed through a screen of 14 0.5-mm. mesh. For the prepn. of the lacquer 100 parts of this resin, 24 parts alc., and 31 parts kaolin were used. The resin was mixed with the alc. and 67 parts kaolin was added to 100 parts of the resin alc. mixt. After thorough stirring, this last mixt. was passed through a dye mill 2-3 times and then mixed with the remainder of the resin and alc. The porous pieces were impregnated at 10 atm. (6 min.), after which the impregnated pieces were heated in a bakelizer for 1 hr. at 140-150° and for another 3 hrs. at 140-50°. Various luting pastes and mastics are also described. M. G. Moore

Casting of thermoreactive plastic materials under pressure. A. A. P. (P. 1962). *Plast. Mass.* 1962, 207-14 (1962). The casting of resins, novolac and carbamide molding compds. under pressure was studied and the tentative results are tabulated and discussed. The best results were obtained by casting of compds. with 150 mm fluidity. Rawings at 140-50 and 1500 kg./sq. cm. The phys. and mech. properties of the castings appeared to improve with greater section of the casting forms, though excessively large dimensions produced inferior results and rendered the operations difficult. As compared with pressed articles the cast products showed greater resistance to heat, lower permeability to water and inferior dynamic and static flexibility. Chas. Blane.

AND S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PESHEKHONOV, A. A.
USSR/Chemistry - Plastics

FD-874

Card 1/1 Pub.50 - 7/24

Author : Kanavets, I. F., Peshekhonov, A. A., Shelion, A. V.

Title : The effect of the weather on the physical and mechanical properties
of phenol plastics

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 6, 345-34 (25-29), Sep 1954.

Abstract : Describe the results of an investigation of the stability of phenol-
formaldehyde plastics to weather influences depending on the tempera-
ture at which pressure molding is carried out and the conditions of
molding. Three references, all USSR, one 1940.

Institution : Scientific Research and Planning Institute of Plastics

Submitted :

ACCESSION NR: AP403683

S/0286/64/000/009/0074/0074

AUTHOR: Makharinskiy, Ye. G.; Roginskiy, S. L.; Korobov, V. I.;
Kruglov, G. S.; Pashkhonov, A. A.

TITLE: Device for manufacture of filament-wound conical shells from
impregnated glass materials. Class 39, No. 162310

SOURCE: Byul. izobr. i tovar. znakov, no. 9, 1964, 74

TOPIC TAGS: rocket nose cone, nose cone, filament wound cone,
filament winding, filament winding device, fiber glass, glass
filament

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for the man-
ufacture of conical shells from impregnated glass materials. The
device (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) consists of a rotated conical
mandrel 1, a traversing filament reel 3, a filament-heating roll 4,
and filament-guiding rolls 2. The rolls 2 form the same profile as
the mandrel 1 and are pressed against the latter by springs 5. Orig.
art. has: 1 figure.

Cord 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4036831

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Dec62

DATE ACQ: 02Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MA,AR

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4036831

ENCLOSURE: 01

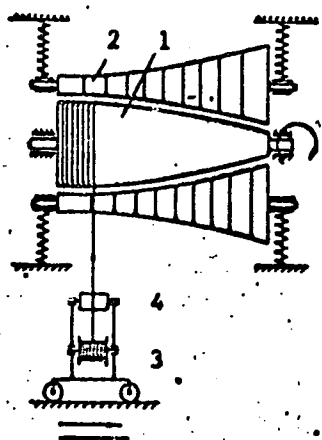


Fig. 1. Device for manufacture of conical shells

Card 3/3

L 32501-65 EWT(E)/EWP(E)/EPE/EWP(J)/E Pc-4/Pc-4/Te-4/ HM/SS

S/0286/65/000/003/0113/0113

ACCESSION NR: AP5007217

AUTHOR: Peshekhonov, A. A.; Baybakov, K. P.; Makharinskiy, Ye. G.; Smyslov, V. I.;
Khrenov, A. H.; Smirnov, A. H.; Mironov, A. K.; Kudryavtsev, V. V.

TITLE: A method for manufacturing pipes and similar articles from laminated
plastics, Class 80, No. 165169

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1965, 113

TOPIC TAGS: thermosetting plastic, glass fabric, laminated plastic, plastic technology

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for manufacturing pipes and similar articles from laminated plastics. The process consists of winding some such material as resin-saturated glass fabric on a mandrel and heating (e.g. with hot rollers). Liquid thermosetting resins which do not contain volatile solvents are fed continuously to the mandrel during the winding and heating process. This is done to make the completed article airtight.

ASSOCIATION: none

Cord 1/4

BOGDANOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; PESHEKHONOV, I.N., inzh., retsenzent;
ROZIN, A.I., inzh., red.; ~~MARCHENKOV, I.A., tekhn.red.~~

[Boring] Rastochnoe delo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 232 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Drilling and boring)

ABRAMYAN, A., inzh. (Izhevsk); LEZHNEV, B., inzh. (Izhevsk); PESHEKHONOV, N.,
master sporta (Izhevsk)

From a road to a racing motorcycle. Za rul. 21 no.7:20 J1 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Motorcycles)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6024

Peshekhonov, Nikolay Fedorovich

Pribory dlya izmereniya davleniya, temperatury i napravleniya potoka v kompressorakh (Instruments for Measuring the Pressure, Temperature, and Direction of Flow in Compressors) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1962. 183 p. No errata slip. 4775 copies printed.

Ed.: Yu. A. Korostelev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: V. M. Tokar'; Tech. Ed.: A. Ya. Novik; Managing Ed.: A. S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians, and scientists concerned with machine building and for instructors and advanced students at technical schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: Generalized results of a number of experimental investigations of

Card 1/6

SOV/6024

Instruments for Measuring (Cont.)

primary instruments for measuring the pressure, temperature, and direction of the flow in compressors are presented. Instrument-manufacturing methods, recommendations for instrument designing, and basic designs, principal dimensions, and typical calibration graphs of sensing elements are given. Applications of the instruments and instrument characteristics are indicated. Methods for instrument calibration and for measuring flow parameters in compressors are discussed. It is stated that the problems encountered by the Soviets in studying flow in compressors are aggravated by the fact that instrument readings are affected by the size and position of the instrument and by turbulence and other flow characteristics, and that the effect of these factors is not adequately understood [p. 3]. As a result, it has been found necessary to develop special instruments for specific types of measurements; even so, the problem has not been completely solved. For instance, the instruments have often proved to be imperfect, i. e., to have unstable aerodynamic characteristics and relatively large sizes, which result in flow perturbations which make simultaneous high-precision measurements of all flow parameters impossible. Also, some

Card 2/4

SOV/6024

Instruments for Measuring (Cont.)

instruments have a limited range of operation for the ratio of gas motion to critical velocities [p. 3]. Pressure probes [divided into radial and circumferential pressure rakes; p. 11] are described and the following observations made. Circumferential pressure rakes of various designs and sizes are widely used in experimental investigations. They are highly compact and do not significantly obstruct the flow cross section of the compressor. These pressure rakes consist of a steel-tube cluster containing 10 to 25 measurement points and, usually, a cylindrical tubular holder 6 to 8 mm in diameter [pp. 22, 24]. Such circumferential pressure rakes make it possible to make simultaneous measurements of total pressure under a specific operational condition at several points along the circumference [p. 22]. The author thanks Yu. A. Korostelev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, N. V. Zaytsev, manager of an experimental installation [not named], under whose supervision all the instruments were tested in wind tunnels, and G. V. Yegorova, technician. There are 24 references: 21 Soviet (including 1 translation) and 3 English.

Card 3/8 3

PESHEKHONOV, Nikolay Fedorovich; KOROSTELEV, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk,
red.; TOKAR', V.M., izd.red.; NOVIK, A.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Devices for measuring pressure, temperature and flow
direction in compressors] Pribory dlia izmereniia davleniia,
temperatury i napravleniia potoka v kompressorakh. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo Oborongiz, 1962. 183 p.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Air compressors)

(Measuring instruments)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Cereal Crops.

M-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58529

Author : Petinov, N. S.; Volkov, I. A.; Peshekhonov, N. F.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Development of the Root System of Summer Wheat
in Case of Subsoil Irrigation

Orig Pub : V sb.: Orosheniye s.-kh. kul'tur v Tsentr.-chernozem.
polose RSFSR, vyp 2, M., AN USSR, 1956, 296-304

Abstract : The root system of Lyuteistsens 62 summer wheat subjected to subsoil irrigation, effected with the aid of "mole drains", was studied in field experiments which took place in the Kursk ZONS. Mole drains, which improve the aeration of the soil, influence favorably the growth of roots both with and without irrigation. The influence of the mole drains increases proportionally with the depth of the soil. The drainage of the non-irrigated sector increased the

Card 1/2

PPSHEKHOROV, G.N.

Increasing the degree of wringing capacity of water calendars.
Tekst. prom. 25 no.10:61-63 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nachal'nik otдела otdelechnyykh mashin Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'no-konstrukterskogo mashinostroitel'nogo instituta (NIEKMI).

PESHEKHONOV, S. N.

Analyzing the work of the roller weft straightener. Tekst.
prom. 22 no. 7:55-56 J1 '62.

1. Nachal'nik otdela otdelechnykh mashin nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'no-konstruktorskogo mashinostroitel'nogo instituta Invanovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

PESHEKHONOV, S.N.

Continuous production lines in the inspection, folding and
storing sections. Tekst.prom. 22 no.11:59-60 N '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Nachal'nik otdela otdelochnykh mashin Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
eksperimental'no-konstruktorskogo mashinostroitel'nogo instituta
(NIEKMI) Ivanovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Textile factories) (Assembly-line methods)

PESHEKHONOV, S.N., inzh.

The KPS-110 dyeing and washing apparatus. Tekst. prom. 18 no.1:33-
34 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Dyes and dyeing--Apparatus)

Peshekhov S.N.
NEBAROV, V.N.; ROMANOV, N.M.; SIMIGIN, P.A.; TSVETKOV, M.N., retsenzent;
PESHEKHONOV, S.N., retsenzent; PIEMYANNIKOV, M.N., redaktor;
~~PIEMYANNIKOV, M.N.~~, tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Manual on equipment of cotton finishing plants] Spravochnik po
oborudovaniyu otdelechnykh fabrik khlopchatobumazhnoi promyshlen-
nosti. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva legkoi
promyshl. SSSR, 1956. 467 p. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Cotton machinery)

KOZLOVSKIY, K.N.; PESHEKHONOV, S.P.

Self-oscillator with time delay. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; radiotekh.
i elektron. no.2:138-151 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra radioperedayushchikh ustroystv Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.
(Oscillators, Electric) (Microwaves)

KOZLOVSKIY, K.N.; PESHENONOV, S.P.

Self-oscillator with time delay. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh.
} no.4:453-462 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy radioprerdayushchikh ustroystv Moskovskogo
energeticheskogo instituta.
(Oscillators, Electric)